THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

☞ The following important dispatch was recived by the 'Grape Vine' telegraph — It came to hand just in time for this week's "issoo," and the attentive "operator" at Tiffin city has our thanks for his invaluable favor:

ADVERTISER OFFICE, Tiffin city,
April 15, 1852, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Editor Freeman: Ten feet water in the channel "plumb," and river rising. "Democratic" defeated candidates for Township officers, leave for Salt river in half an hour.—The Scow, on which they embarked, will touch at your place to take on board the editor of the Democrat, and other defeated 'democratic' candidates for corporation officers; also the defeated '*Regular nominated Democratic ticket*" for Justice of the Peace.

Yours, in distress, F.

☞ The election in Connecticut turned on the question of the Maine Law; the Whigs taking the temperance platform, and the Locofocos the Whisky side. Of course the Whigs were defeated, as they deserved to be, and always will be, when they attempt to make the liquor trafic a party question. A large portion of mankind have more belly than brains, and when you place the latter antagonistical with the former, the bellys always come off victorious. The friends of temperance will never succeed as long as they attempt to carry the matter into politics. For either party to make the temperance question an issue, is to insure their defeat, and an irreparable injury will thus be done the cause of temperance, and the labor of years will be lost by the indiscreet act of a few overzealous enthusiasts.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. R. Foster, Esq., in another part of our paper. He has a fine lot of Saddles, Harness, &c., to dispose of, and offers an excellent opportunity to those wishing such articles, to obtain them on fair terms.

☞ Wm. Haynes, of the firm of Haynes & Son, and M. N. Zeigler, started for New York on Monday last, to bring on their Spring and Summer stocks of goods.

☞ The tax law passed the Legislature on the 7th inst., but it has not yet been printed, probably on account of the time necessary to get it correctly copied from the original journals. It is said to be as lengthy again as the New Constitution, and nearly as imperfect. We shall publish it as soon as received.

☞ The Whigs of Rhode Island have elected their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

Columbus Charter Election.

The "regular nominations" for Mayor and Marshal fared hard at the election in the Capital City on Monday. The vote stood for Mayor:

Everhard, (regular Whig)	633
English, (irregular Whig)	1030
Patterson, (regular Loco)	349

Stevens, (irregular Loco) was chosen Marshal by about the same majority.

The Whigs elected their regular candidate for Treasurer, and four of the five Councilmen.

MARCY AND CASS IN NEW YORK.—There has been some curiosity to know the relative strength of these competing aspirants for the Presidency in the New York Delegation to the Baltimore Convention. The proceedings of the delegates at there recent meeting in Albany, show them to be classed as follows:

Cass men	12
Barn-burners	12
"Soft-shelled" Hunkers	9

The two last unite in support of Gov. Marcy and with the delegates at large make 23 votes which he will receive on the first ballot from his State.

The Railroad connection between Toledo and Chicago is now complete, excepting eleven miles, between Laporte and Michigan city, which is traversed by a plank road and the twelve miles between Ainsworth and Chicago, seven miles of which is already laid with rail. The company now give tickets through to Chicago—fare $7,50.

☞ The weather, for a day or two past, has been Spring-like; the air bland and fresh, and the sun has been shinning in all his splendor. If somebody does not soon bring us some money, so that we can procure something to eat, we shall borrow a fish-hook and line, and "go a catching suckers!" so we shall.

☞ A press of Job-work and a severe attack of the "Spring-fever," accounts for the meagre amount of editorial this week.

ALBANY, April 8.

Whig Legislature caucus passed a resolution in favor of Scott for the Presidency—vote fifty to one. Silver Greys absent.

INDIANA POLITICS.—The Whigs of Indiana at their recent State Convention nominated Nicholas McCarty for Governor, and unanimously recomended Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and John J. Crittenden for Vice President.

WHEELING BRIDGE.—One hundred and twenty-one members of our Legislature, have petitioned Congress to legalize the Wheeling Bridge as the great Western Mail Route, and prayed its removal, in consequence of the recent judicial decisions, declaring it an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio.

[Huron Reflector.

More Public Opinion.

There is no favorable response to the '*coup d'bridge*" of the Board of Public Works. The Cleveland True Democant dicourses as follows on the subject. We wish the Board would give public notice of the time they expect to *take down* the railroad bridge over the canal at Cleveland. There will be *fun* about that time and we desire to be somewhere in sight. Give us due notice Mr. Steedman, and we will publish it gratis. We think we see the bridge coming down.

"REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—We see not how anybody could except this report as an exponent of the state of its author without setting them down to be as crazy as bedbugs. Jack Cade's orders on entering London, were circumspect, philosophic and statesman like, in comparison to the commandments of this board. And as to Jack's reasoning, there was method in it, while in the latter's we can see little else than confusion; and the former, if we rightly remember, displayed no downright ferocity.

"One of the board's statements is, that if a railroad company may bridge a canal,' then the railroad may be constructed *upon the canal*, and the navigation of it entirely obstructed!' Of course, the Legislature, in granting charters to the railroad companies, must have intended that the roads should have been constructed *around* the canals.

But the kna vish railroad companies having ventured to throw bridges across the canal, 'this board has already passed an order for the removal of these bridges by the first day of June next."

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—After serious and deliberate consideration the Akron Branch Railroad Company finally decided against giving up the right to carry freight! Great anxiety to conciliate the Board of Public Works, so as to secure the right to bridge the Ohio canal at this place, was manifested by all; but they could not pay *such* a price. In the midst of the dilemma and when egress seemed hopeless, a happy thought occured to one of the Directors:—'If,' said he—and his whole soul seemed to dilate as he gave utterance to the happy inspiration—'If we cannot go *across* the Canal we can go AROUND it!' "Around!" is the word, cried all with a shout; and the Board of Public Works was for once headed. Great is the rejoicing over the removal of this obstacle to the extension of the Akron Branch Railroad.

[Akron Beacon.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE LATE SIR JOHN HERVEY.—The Halifax papers, in recording the death of the late Sir John Harvey, who was at the battle of Lundy's Lane, relates the following incident:

'At the battle of Stony Creek the Americans were defeated, but Sir John narrowly escaped being shot. An American rifleman was just presenting deadly aim at his commanding figure, when a sword struck aside the lock, with this expression—'Don't shoot that British officer, he is preventing the shedding of blood.' Sir John was riding among the combatants attempting to stop the carnage. The officer who struck aside the rifle was Gen. Scott, and the occurrence led to the great friendship which afterwards existed between the two veterans.

DROWNED IN BLOOD.—Alexander Dumas is writing the history of his life. Speaking of the bloody scenes of the French Revolution, he says:

"In the time just gone by, 'when the condemned were Guillotined by batches of 25 and 30, the blade became so blunt,that it was necessary to chop away two or three times at those that came near the last. This caused so great a quantity of blood to flow, that an epidemic malady broke out in the faubourg St. Antoine, caused by the odor of this blood. On the Place de la Revolution this blood ran into a ditch dug around the scaffold. A child fell into this ditch and was drowned,"

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.—Somebody tells us that John H. Cleveland Esq., of Adrain has been appointed Superintendent of the Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad. We hope it is true. A better man cannot be found, nor one whose qualifications for the office are better calculated to suit all persons interesied. He knows the West and Western people—is very energetic—fully competent, and could not fail to win for himself and the road, troops of friends.

[Toledo Blade.

Thirty years ago the late James Amroy purchased a tract of land situated between the sixty-third and seventy-third streets, containing about sixty-three acres. For this tract he paid $4,400. Within the past month this property has been sold at auction, having been divided into nearly 1,000 lots, and the purchase money amounts to a trifle over $800,000. Thus the original investment *has doubled every sixty days for thirty years*. This is almost equeal to the famous Sonora quartz mines of California where they pick up gold in lumps of two or three hundred dollars, if we may belive the last accounts from El Dorado.

N. Y. Times.

The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him $6000 and made him a captain in the rural militia, with a salary of $110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the Government; and while in Spain he was permitted the farce of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write, ann is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough and uneducated *quairo*, or country bumpkin.

TIME TO STOP.—Speaking of courting, reminds us of a little incident that occurred in our city 'once upon a time.' A close fisted old codger had a likely daughter, whose opening charms attracted the attention of a certain nice young man. After some manœuvering, he ventured to open a courtship. On the first night of his appearance in the parlor, the old man, after dosing in his chair until 9 o'clock, arose and put a log of wood on the fire, saying as left the room: 'There Nancy when that is burnt up it's time to stop.'

[Det. Advt.

A wife can bear much from the man she loves—jealousy, peevishness, unkindness in all its sad variety of shapes; but neglect is the blighting canker worm that creeps to the very core of woman's tenderness, withering and destroying all within its reach. The woman of weak and little mind will sink beneath neglect like the blade of grass we tread under our heedless footsteps; but if she be of a lofty daring spirit will do worse—seek revenge, though it be bought at the price of her own soul.

'I feel,' said an old lady, 'that I've got about through this world. I shan't enjoy much more trouble, nor suffer much more comfort.'

LIFE IS SWEET.—A female under the escort of two gentlemen was taken on board the steamer Hamburg, yesterday—state-rooms for the three were engaged, and all the preliminaries arranged for a trip to St Louis. The lady was taken into the cabin, and the two gentlemen went ashore. In the course of an hour or so, she began to sigh. From sighs she wore into those spasmodic incipents which mark the approach of hysterics, and seemed to struggle to avert that most unpleasant crisis, and finally got up, put on her bonnet and shawl, started ashore, and stopped still upon the gangway plank, looking down into the water. A deck hand approached with a barrel.

'Out of the way there, madam,' said he.

'How deep is the water here sir,' she inquired.

"Not mor'n knee deep."

"It won't do," said she with a sigh which she exhausted upon the weather-brown face of the deck hand and the barrel. "It won't do."

"Why?" asked the deck hand.

"I want to drown myself. I'm persecuted.

"Oh!" exclaimed the deck hand. "Go to the starn. Ten feet and a risin."

Sure enough she passed around the barrel, walked ashore, and plunged into the water at the stern of the boat screechig 'help' simultaneously with the splash. The deck hand left the barrel to its fate, and rescued the woman. Instead of hysteric potions, cough candy was the last in demand.

[Cin. paper.

THE NATURAL BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.—A story in print wants the manner, tone, and life-like humor of the narrator, yet at the risk of injustice to Lieut. M., we venture to publish that which he told at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce.

Soon after Texas was annexed, an officer named Boyle, commanding an American vessel in the Mediteranean, touched at Gibaraltar was invited to dine with Spofford commander of an English vessel then at that place.—When dinner was over, and the wine flowed freely, the subject of the annexation was introduced.

"And so," says Spofford, 'I see you of the United States have annexed Texas.'

"Yes, we have," says Boyle.

"Well, you are a peculiar people."

"Yes, we do every thing in a peculiar way.'

"Do you intend to go on annexing."

"Certainly."

"And when do you mean to stop?"

"Stop! Why, when we get to the natural boundaries of the United States."

"The *natural* boundaris of the United States and what are they?" Says Spofford.

"The Equator and the Aurora borealis," replied Boyle.

The narrator saith not whether the dialogue ended here, but the hearers seemed to consider it a good stopping place, and so do we.

[S. C. Standard.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Washington National Monument Society have issued an appeal to the American people, in which it is stated that unless contributions come in faster than they have for the last six months, it will be impossible to continue the work any further. The Structure has now reached 105 feet, about one fifth of its intended elevation. Each course of two feet costs upwards of $2000, and from two to three courses can be completed in a month; requiring a monthly outlay of $4000 to $5000. The contributions for the last six months have averaged about $2000. The blocks of stone which have been sent from the different States, associations, &c, to be placed in the monument, have done but little to add to its elevation, though they may contribute to its interest.

CANTERBURY, March 17, 1852,

Mr. Editor; I noticed an article in the Staetsman of February 21, 1851, headed 'Longevity in Connecticut,"—giving the names and ages of several people.

It appears that there were then living in a single school district in the town of Windsor, in that State, thirteen person whose united ages were 1059 years—averaging 81½ years. Such instances are certainly "few and far between." But there's one instance, at least in our good old State of New Hampshire which I think is more remarkable.

In school district number 6, town of Canterbury, Merimack County, there are thirteen persons now living, whose united ages are 1094 years, averaging more than 84 years. Their names and ages are as follows:

Elijah Mathes,	93; his wife, Mary,	92;
Josiah Marden,	86; his wife, Mahetible,	81;
John Kimball,	84; his wife, Sarah,	84;
Josph Kimball,	80; his wife, Mary,	78;
Elijah Huntoon,	84, widow S. Hancock,	93;
widow A. Lyford,	78; widow Polly Ham,	78;
widow Hannah Bachelder,	84	

There 190 inhabitants of the district.

[N. H. Statesman.

CONVICTION.—At the late session of the Court of Common Pleas, for Perry county, Mr. N. T. Wheeler was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced by Judge Whitman to the Penitentiary for three years. The Post says that 'prior to his sentence, he made a short address to the court and by-standers, in which he spoke of the temptations held out to seduce the unsuspecting from the paths of rectitude of the deep disgrace he had brought upon himself by tasting of the poisoned chalice that was presented to his lips. All who heard him, notwithstanding his admission of guilt, were deeply affected by his remarks; and we think, surely, that man is not so hardened in crime as to be beyond the pale of reformation."

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Kossuth in his address to the ladies of Pittsburgh, said with his rare beauty:

"Love is the vivifying spirit of the universe. Love is the element of the heart. Love is never tired of showing tenderness, and can spread this vivifying element over the cause of freedom on earth. One smile from your sparkling eyes can do more wonders than all I can say in a year. I have tried to impart conviction upon the mind of man, But conviction is nothing without the inspiration of the heart. The hearts of men are in your realm. You can play upon those chords which break within the brazen hands of men."

Upon coming into the office the other day we askek the "devil" his rule for punctuation. Said he "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put a comma; when I gape, insert a semicolon; when I sneeze a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco I insert a period." We cannot withhold these rules, so admirable for their simalicity, from the public.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—The yellow fever, at last accounts, was committing great ravages among the merchants ships in the harbors of Pernambuco. There had also been some fatal cases in the city. On board some of the vessels, nearly all the hands had been attacked and taken to the hospital.

AN EXTRACT—The following specimen of Legislative dignity and moderation, is from C. S. WELLER, a leading member of the majority in the House of Representatives. It shows the difficulties into which a member of that party gets himself, when he undertakes to consult the public interest, independent of of fancied party interest. It also shows something of the character of the "friends of the new Constitution," who are now attempting to get that instrument in operation.

The extract is from a letter written to the locofoco organ of Butler county, of which he is an associate editor;

[Com. Register.

I believe you grumbled a little at the Governor's appointment of one of the Code Commissioners of a certain gentleman not generally considered to be a radical democrat. What have you to say of his appointment of two whigs to one democrat as Commissioners of the new State House? These Commissioners will have the disbursement of two or three hundred thousand dollars, and for the proper disbursement thereof the democratic party are to be held responsible. I cannot, for a moment, fear the confirmation of the appointments by the Senate: nor can I believe, that the Governor is foolhardy enough, to suppose that the Senate will confirm them. Rather am I disposed to believe, that by improper influence he has found himself placed in the very awkward position of being able to extricate himself without some unpleasant results. *If perchance these appointment should be confirmed by the Senate. I will not vote the appropriation of a single dollar to the new State House. I will never agree to appropriate money to be disbursed by whigs, when I am to share the responsibility of its disbursement, and when we may just as well have it disbursed by democrats.* It is possible that the Senate will confirm one of these whigs, but I fell quite confident that the Governor will have to send the name of some good democrat in place of one of the whigs.

BARRIS IS WILLING.—Mr. Buchanen responds to the wish of a lady in Washington, that he may be the next President in the following submissive language.

"I thank you most cordially for your kind wishes in my behalf in regard to the Presidency. Should the Democratic party of the country elevate me to that most exalted station on earth, I shall endeavor to perform its duties honestly and successfully; if not, I trust I possess sufficient Christian philosophy to enable me to bear my fate with cheerful and contented resignation. In truth, so far as I am personally concerned, I feel no anxious and ambitious longings for the prize, though, if it should come, gratitude to the American people will ever be engraven on my heart.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

STEAM APPLIED TO THE ORGAN.—A few evenings ago, Mr. David, a French gentleman of education, now residing in New York, delivered a lecture of considerable research upon the History and influence of Sacred and Theatrical Music, at the close of which he took occasion to speak of an invention he has obtained a patent for, of the application of steam power to organs, and stated that he was ready to dispose of the right to purchasers. What next?

[N. Y. Express.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—A fire occurred in the city of New York on Friday night, near the corner of Dey street and Broadway, by which over half a million of dollars worth of property and goods were destroyed; and on Saturday night a similar occurrence took place in Philadelphia, by which an amount of over one million of dollars was lost. In both cases nearly the whole loss is said to have been covered by insurance.

TAX LAW.—The Ashtabula Sentinel, speaking of the Tax bill, says:

'As it now stands it meets with but little favor, and judging from what little we have seen of its provisions, it deserving of still less. Its wholesale and unjustifiable plunge into the Banks of the State, is most deeply to be regretted; equal taxation forbids it.—the best interests of they people forbid it. Such policy, however, appears to be the judgement of the majority, who, if the persist, will be taught their tyranny will never be submitted to by an intelligent enterprising people. We do not desire to see the Banks shielded any more than other branches of business. nor subjected to any greater burthens.'

Well, and pithily put: and the conduct of the people on the reserve will be in harmony with it.

[True Dem.

The Odd Fellows of the United States.—This benevolent institution numbers 200,000 members. There are 2835 Lodges and 600 encampments in the United States. The amount of revenue for the year 1851 was $1,200,000. The amount paid in the same year, for relief was $500,000, as follows:

For the relief of its members	$330,000,00
" " " widowded families	60,000 00
" " burial of the dead,	75 000 00
" " education of orphans	10,000,00

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGS.—The Whig members of the Legislature, and Whigs from various portions of the State, met in Convention a few evenings ago, appointed committees, and unanimously resolved that "the Whigs of Massachusetts will abide by and support the nominees of the Whig National Convention."

The Old and Young Democracy of Tammany Hall have nominated Cass for President.

Boston, April 6.

The snow at this point is 12 inches deep; in Newburyport 8 inches, and in Portland 4 inches. It is still snowing. The trains are delayed in all directions.

Baltimore April 6.

Advices from Florida report that Gen. Hopkins had captured 11 Indians including the wife of "Billy Bowlegs," and sent them to Palatha.

Washington, April 6.

SENATE.—A memorial was presented from H. O'Reilly, asking that he be empowered to build a line of Morse telegraph to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Douglass explained the memorial, stating that no land was asked, but simply protection. He asks to have a military stations established every 20 miles upon the route, and a band of twenty dragoons at every such post.

Jenny Lind and husband will give three concerts in New York early in May, after which they leave for Europe on a visit.

All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale.

Treaty with Persia.

A treaty of commerce has been made between the United States and Persia. Advantages in political and social matters, as well as in trade and commerce, may possibly result from this treaty. We grow rapidly, and are striving with the powers of Europe for free access to the markets of the world, and the accessible parts of Southern and Central Asia invite our attention. We are pleased to notice every effort to open the way for American trade into any part of the world, though we think more importance is given to our *foreign* commerce than to our *internal* commerce—vastly more, when we look to the *amount* involved. We should be glad if our Congress, in providing, as they should, to sustain *foreign* commerce, could, by some process or other, *be made to understand* that this vast country has an *interior commerce and interior trade, as well as a foreign coast and a foreign trade.* Both should be fostered by the government, if the interest of the whole people is to be looked after. The Persians have many things to sell us, but what, beside money, do they want *of us!* What have we *to sell*, that they want to buy?

The New York Courier, in alluding to this treaty and the trade with Central and South Asia, says:

"Of the one hundred and fifty millions of people grouped into tribes and nations, and scattered over the richest tracts of Central Asia, contiguous to great water courees, and approached by caravan routes, Persia is the only power with which, as yet, we have concluded a treaty alliance of any character whatever. It is true, that so long as the east demands cotton fabrics, and other manufactures and products which we could supply, but do not, so long will England and Russia purchase of our raw material. But England is cultivating her own cotton-fields in Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, and elsewhere, and may some time be able to reduce very materially the amount taken from the United States, and to affect prices accordingly. Besides, we should build up an independant manufacturing system, and thus, while securing profits which flow into other hands, diminish the necessity for importations that we can produce ourselves. It is repugnant to our education, our enterprise, and our genius, that we should keep up a dependence that is as needless in the main as it is injurious to our interests.

MR. WEBSTER in casting his eyes over the map of the East, could have selected no other country with which to conclude a commercial alliance, more favorable than that of Persia. Our relations with Turkey are placed upon a permanent basis: and we have already experienced the benefits of a wise policy, such as has been observed toward that power.

Bussorah, on the Euphrates, is a sea port through which Persia obtains her heavier merchandize: and Kashire is even more important to her as an entreport: but Trebizond in Turkey, on the Black Sea, is the great chanel through which her fabrics are received. They are sent to Trebizond by steam, from Constantinople: and from the latter place are conveyed by pack mules across the Plyæn mountains, through Erzerroum and Kars, to the marts of Tabriz, Tharan and Ispahan. Immense as this trade is, which England almost exclusively monopolizes, consisting principally of plain and colored cottons, yarns, and other cotton textiles,—and immense as is the general trade of the Black Sea—but *one* American vessel with a cargo, has ever passed the Straits of the Bosphorus! We do not participate in the commerce of this sea, on whose bosom whole fleets float, and on which merchandize is annually carried valued at $20,-000,000. With Turkey, we trade principally through Tmyrna, and with Persia we have no commerse direct whatever.

But it is not with Persia alone, nor Arabia, nor Turkey, that this treaty will operate to open or encourage a market for our products. England secured a treaty with the first of these powers in 1841, and that convention gave ten years advantage of us. In 1845 a British mercantile house was established in Bushire for the sale of European goods, which house had branches at Shirez, Ispahan, Bagdad, Bussorah, Bahrein, and Muscat. The experiment has resulted well for the projectors. A steamer is now constantly engaged on the Sigris, in carrying their merchandize to and from Bagdad, and transporting, for ultimate shipment to England, the products of the districts with which the house and its branches trade. By the repeal of the British navigation act, which took effect a year since, our vessels may traverse the waters of the Indus, and enter the ports of the British Empire in the East, on the same terms as we offer by our own navigation act. Whether, therefore, we desire to extend our commerce in Central Asia through the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, or the Indian Ocean, the advantages of our alliance with Persia must be obvious. Without such a treaty, the territories of this power would have cut us off from the only marts that are at present, or which may ever be, really valuable to us. As it is we not only secure a chance for our merchandize in Persia proper, by the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf, but may trade, through the Persian dominions, with the countries of Indus, including Affghanistan, Thibet, Turkestan, Tartary Bocharra, and Beloochistan, the commerce of which Russia and England principally divide between them.

Important from Buenos Ayres.

A Bahia (in Brazil) paper of February 10th announces the defeat of Rosas, President of Buenos Ayres, by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the Confederation, under Gen. Urquiza. The latter had taken up his quarters at Palermo, the county seat of Rosas. The date and place of the battle are not given. The New York Journal of Commerce translates the following from the paper before mentioned:

"On Sunday last, the steamer arrived from the South, bringing the gratifying news of the downfall of Rosas.

'The combat was sanguinary—the number of killed on both sides amounting to 4,000 men. Many of our braves, sealed with their Brazilian blood, this glorious victory.

'The brute of Palermo, [meaning Rosas,] with his daughter Mannelita, took refuge on bard of an English steamer, and thus was safe and far from the field of battle. What a vile and infamous coward!

'We hear it said that the German troops vied in bravery and in courage with our own patricians, and with the loyal and valerous soldiers of Urquiza.

'Urquiza was reposing quietly at Palermo.

"Long live His Majesty the Emperor.

'Long live the patriotic, illustrious, and energetic cabinet of the 29th September.

'Long live all the Brazilians who glory in this heroic and brilliant feat of the Brazilian arms."

Mr. Abbott of the Sunday News, who has the bad or good fortune to get jugged in the new jail, in a libel suit, says, 'To some of our brother editors, who have sent us heaps of books and newspapers, we can only say that we hope to *do as much for them* some time.

The Democratic Majority in Congress.

In some remarks upon the factious course of the majority in Congress, and the unfairness of the opposition press in attempting to hold the administration responsible for the expenses of the government, when the purse-strings are held by the legislature, we spoke particularly of the injustice of enacting laws that could not be executed without spending money, and than witholding the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. This thing is well understood in Congress, as will be seen by the following pithy five minutes' speech made by Mr. Mason, a democratic member of Kentucky, when the Deficiency Bill was under discussion.

Mr. Mason said: I have read the Deficiency bill and I have listened to the debate upon it during the last two or three days, and I have not discovered any new light, since the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means made his speech, to change my opinion on any item in it.

Now, sir, I am as much in favor of economy, and of reducing the expenses of the Government, as any member on this floor. My votes show it. But, sir, I do not consider this a place to show your devotion to economy.—Let these same gentlemen, who are upon the various committees of the House, bring in measures to be voted upon, and acted upon, practically to reduce the expenditures of the Government. Let tha military Coommittee bring a bill to reduce the army, if it is proper to do so. Let the committee on Naval affairs bring in a bill to reduce the expenses of the Naval Department, and so with all the other committees of the House who have charge of the various subjects. But when they fail to do this, and leave in force laws which compel the Government to expend money, are we to stop the appropriations here and let the Government drafts be protested?

Now, sir, I have not satisfied myself, from any observations I have yet been able to make, that this is an economical House—whigs or democrats, pro-slavery or anti-slavery men. I have yet to see the first bill come up here proposing to take money out of the treasury, and not passed. I have seen hundreds of thousands of dollars voted away here in a bill to make bounty land warrants assignable.—You may bring up any proposition here for increasing the expenditures of the Government, or the contingent fund of this House, and it will go through, it does not matter whether by Whig or Democratic votes. Can you refuse to pass the appropriation in this bill of $75,000 for the contingent fund of this House? You have increased the number of your officers; you buy books, you order the Clerk to buy stationary; and you withhold from him the means to pay for things that your own orders have compelled him to purchase? Is it not so with every other item in the bill? The contingent fund of this House in Mr. Van Buren's time was $100,000; you appropriated $239,000 last year, and here was an additional appropriation of $100,000 asked for deficiencels. The committee have made it $75 000; but they might just as well made it $100,000, unless the House intends to put a stop to these extravagant estimates of appropriation. After the estimates were made last year, a simpler solution was passed to pay the employees of the House $250 apiece extra; that took $25,000. Another resolution was passed to bind the Congressional Globe, which took about $4,000 more. Then there was a large sum paid for Gales and Seaton's Reports, which are laid away for the worms to eat, for nobody has ever opened them. [Here the hammer fell!]

Legislature.

The past week has witnessed the consumation of two acts of some interest. The Tax law and the Printing law have finally passed both Houses, and are now the laws of the land.—We hope to be able to publish them entire, and "by authority," soon.

The only event of much interest in either House on Saturday was the passage of a resolution authorizing the Governor to deliver to Kossuth all the muskets and small arms belonging to the state of Ohio, for his use in the cause of Hungary. Now, as a sort of *high-falutag* expression of our sympathy for the cause of Hungary, as an exaggerated and rather ridiculous way of running the idea *into the ground*, this plan of giving away that which does not belong to us, for any such purpose is all well enough. As a matter of sport, it is proper to talk and laugh about this proposition and when men are endeavoring to see who can say the most, and go the fartherest in plans of relief, and sympathy it is all legitimate to propose to give away to a foreign State, by a simple resolution, what we have no right to give, even to our citizens, for Militia purposes, in this way. But, as a serious proposition, to be carried out by the collection of the State arms, and the shipping of them off to New York, and from thence to Europe, we regard it as totally unauthorized, and as a breach of trust on our part townrd the National Government, to say nothing of our treaty stipulations wiih the nations of Europe. But enough of this for the present.

The fiftenth week of the session is now commenced. How many more will come, we shall see, in due time.

[O. S. Journal.

The New York Tribune exults over the Scott triumph in Pennsylvania; the Courier & Enquirer crows over the 'brighter prospects of Daniel Webster;' and the Express submits Fillmore's cause 'to the justice, magnanimity, and honor of the Whigs."

The Hartford times thus sums up the evidences of discord in the Whig ranks. The Courant retorts thus—"And the Democratic Review supports Douglass; and the Hartford Times sets upon Sam Houston to be worshipped; and the New Haven Register believes in Cass, whom Marshall, of California, calls an 'old fogey;' and the Indiana Legislature nominates Lane; and the Democrats of Troy recommend Wool; and Pennsylvania supports Buchanan; and Marcy recommends himself; and Kentucky decides upon Butler; and Virginia plants herself on the resolutions of '98, and won't vote for any one more modern than Tom Jefferson.

A FREAK OF A MADMAN.—A Frenchman resident in London recently conceived an entirely new style of self destruction. He first bought an egg in market, extracted its contents (by 'suction') and filled the shell with about three ounces of gun-powder. Then going in a very crowded thoroughfare—we presume to give eclat to the enterprise—he placed the infernal machine in his mouth, and 'touched it off' with a match. Instead, however, of blowing his head to atoms, the powder, when ignited, merely poured forth a stream of fire and smoke from the aperture in the shell, but without doing any serious harm to the man. The astonishment of the passers by, at beholding a human mouth suddenly become the crater of an active volcano, may be imagined. The disappointed man was taken into custody by the police, and conveyed to the hospital.

Progress of Liberty.

It is an old adage, that there is but one step between demagogueism and despotism. Let us see:

The demagogues get a majority in the convention to frame the new constitution.

They district the State so as to secure the political power in their own hands, as they suppose, for an indefinite period.

They provide that the people shall have no chance to elect legislators oftener than once in two years. The Legislature meets. The first step is to break down their own constitution, and give a good job to their chief advocate—the printer.

They then vote themselves four dollars a day

Then comes in the Board of Public Works and orders all railroad bridges to be torn down—which, if done, puts an end to speedy travel from one part of the State to another.

They hold the State Treasury, and now if they break down the banks they will have the money power of the State in their control.

Then they propose to deprive the people of their lawful arms under a pretence of lending them to KOSSUTH. The constitution expressly secures to the people the right to bear arms, but what is that right practically good for when there are no arms to be had?

We do not charge that the design is to create an oligarchy under the name of Democracy, but if such were the design, they have adopted the most obvious means to accomplish it.

Are the majority in the present Legislature fools? If not, what have they been engaged about during this long session. How have they earned their four dollars a day? We do not charge them with a deep laid design to disarm the people and establish an olligarchy. We do not know that they are capable of any deep laid design; but if they are, what sort of a design does their action indicate upon the liberties of the people? If it is all thick-headedness—all blunder, it is certainly a very curious turn for affairs to take among sincere friends of the people.

[O. S. Journal.

John Mitchell.

The following is an extract from one of the speeches for which this Irish patriot was expatriated by the government of Great Britain:

"I tell you frankly that I, for one, am not 'loyal;' I am not wedded to the Queen of England, not unalterably attached to the House Brunswick. In fact, I love my own barn better than I love that house. The time is long past when Jehovah appointed Kings. The thing has long since grown a monstrous imposture, and has been already, in some civilized countries, detected as such and drummed out accordingly. A modern King, my friends, is no more like an ancient annointed shpherd of the people, than an archbishop's apron is like the Urim and Thummim. There is no divine right now but in the sovereign people."

An English laborer, whose child was suddenly killed by the falling of a beam, wrote the following lines suggested by the melancholy event. They are touching and beautiful:

Sweet, laughing child!—the cottage door
Stands free and open now,
But oh! its sunshine gilds no more
The gladness of thy brow!
Thy merry step hath passed away;
Thy laughing sport is hushed for aye.

Thy mother by the fireside sits
And listens for thy call;
And slowy—slowly, as she knits,
Her quiet tears downfall;
Her *little hindering thing* is gone;
And undisturbed she may work on!

A Philadelphian in London writes home: "The Mormons are getting up here great sympathy against the United States. I have just seen an expressive volume, richly bound and guilt with highly wrought scenes, finely engraved, of their cruel martyrdom." The writer adds that many English converts to Mormonism had been made.

Henry Clay first took his seat in the Senate in December, 1806, nearly forty-six years ago. There were then but seventeen States in the Union, and, of the the thirty-four Senators, it believed that Mr. Clay alone survives.

The heirs of Gen. LaFayette have brought suit to recover several hundred acres of land having a front of 600 yards beyond the old fortifications at New Orleans. This is a portion of the 11,520 acres of land grented to La Fayette by Congress.

It is said that the appropriation bill of $12-000,000, soon to be reported in the House of Representatives, contains an item of $2,000,-000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, River below the rapids on the Ohio, including repairs of the dams at Cumberland Island, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, &c.

The editor of the Madison (Ia.) Madisonian is of the opinion that Jos. Lane will be the Locofoco nominee for the Presidency. It is a good thing the ninny thinks so, for he is the only man that we have heard of that would be guilty of so foolish a thing.

Mr. G. was a most inveterate punster. Lying very ill with the cholera, his nurse proposed to prepare a young tender chicken.

"Wouldn't you better have an old hen?" said G., in a low whisper, (he was too ill to speak louder) 'for she would be more apt to *lay* on my stomach!" G. fell back exhausted, and the nurse fainted.

One branch after another of American manufactures goes down, under the present Tariff. The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel states that "the only remaining manufactory of Window Glass in New England closed a few weeks since. The manufacturers in this village employed 75 to 100 persons in the various departments, and the materials, with slight exceptions, were of home production."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Mr. Imlach, late minister of Muirhouse, near Dundee, was remarkable for his absence of mind. In his prayer one day, he said, "O Lord! bless all ranks and degrees of persons, from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on the throne." Then recollecting himself, he added, „I mean the beggar on the the throne to the king on the dunghill."

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Mr. Clay is again relapsing into serious prostration after being for some time encouraged by cheering symptoms

In Boston, a few days ago, a young girl, eighteen years of age, a grand-daughter of a New Zealand king, was arrested and tried for larceny in the Municipal Court. Her fine of $50 was paid by subscription, and the heir of royalty was sent to school to learn better manners,

The Locofocos of Georgia have elected Buchanan delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Old fogyism is on the rise.

A hen belonging to Dr. J. H. Hero, of the Water Cure at Athol, Mass., laid within twenty-four hours, *three good sized eggs*. The hen was Cochin China. So much for Water Cure treatment.